news

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE OF CANADA / INSTITUT D'URBANISME DU CANADA

Volume 2, Number 2, March–April 1957

LOOKING BACKWARD

An unfortunate notion appears to be at large in Canada (even among members of the Institute, who should know better) that town planning in Canada "started in 1946." It is true, of course, that a great upsurge of interest and activity in planning took place during and after World War II, following the barren and disastrous years of the "Great Depression." But it is nonsense to say that planning in Canada began at that time.

One need not look very far to find published evidence of the remarkable extent of planning activity in Canada in the early years of this century. In fact, one need not go beyond the Institute itself. The JOURNAL OF THE TPIC, published from 1920 to 1931, contains page after page of reports of professional activity in every province of Canada. Mr. John Nolen, one of the leading professional planners in the United States at that time was moved to comment in 1921 that the Journal was "another indication of how far in advance of us you are in Canada, in the matter of professional town planning organization." Would that his successors today could say as much!

As evidence that planning problems are not peculiar to our present situation and to remind us that attempts to resolve these problems are by no means peculiar to the post-war period, it is proposed to devote from time to time a column, "Looking Backward," to appropriate excerpts from the Journal and from other publications relating to town planning in Canada in the first half of this century.

The first of these excerpts is taken from the "Report of the Publications Committee" presented by the Editor, Mr. Alfred Buckley, to the Second Annual Meeting of the TPIC, in May 1921:

"At the last annual meeting I ventured to suggest that there should be some means of communication among the members in the different parts of the Dominion. I pointed out that there were many valuable publications on town planning that might escape the attention of the members and that service might be rendered by an Institute publication that would chronicle town planning activities and the appearance of town planning literature. The meeting took the line of least resistance and forthwith appointed me as chairman of a publications committee and instructed me to nominate a committee. I seem to remember that I nominated a committee but I do not remember who they were. I only know they were good-natured fellows who were quite willing that I should do the work and as I knew they were also very busy men I did not bother them any further. Perhaps the secretary can tell you who they were.

"The outcome was the establishment by the council of the Journal and the appointment of an editorial committee... If you would agree not to take us too seriously, this statement could be made dramatically short by holding up the

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REVUE RÉTROSPECTIVE

L'opinion qui veut que l'urbanisme ait débuté au Canada en 1946 semble malheureusement assez répandue à travers le pays (même parmi les membres de l'Institut, qui devraient savoir mieux). Il est vrai qu'il y eut un grand surcroît d'intérêt et d'activité durant et après la seconde guerre mondiale, à la suite des années creuses et désastreuses de la "Crise." Mais c'est un non-sens de dire que l'urbanisme débuta au Canada à cette epoque.

Nul besoin de chercher bien loin pour trouver des écrits témoignant de l'activité remarquable de l'urbanisme canadien au début de ce siècle. De fait, point n'est besoin de chercher en dehors des cadres mêmes de l'Institut. Le JOURNAL OF THE TPIC, publié entre 1920 et 1931, contient maintes pages traitant de travaux professionnels dans chacune des provinces canadiennes. M. John Nolen, qui était alors un urbaniste américain de renom, fut amené à dire du Journal en 1921 qu'il était "un autre signe indiquant combien, au Canada, vous êtes plus avancés que nous, dans le domaine de l'organisation professionelle de l'urbanisme." Si seulement ses successeurs en pouvaient dire autant aujourd'hui!

Pour démontrer que les problèmes d'urbanisme ne sont pas le propre des circonstances présentes et pour nous rappeler que les efforts portés à la solution de ces problèmes ne se rattachent pas exclusivement à la période de l'après-guerre, nous publierons de temps à autre sous ce titre, "Revue rétrospective," des extraits du Journal et d'autres écrits traitant de l'urbanisme au Canada au cours de la première moitié du siècle.

Le premier de ces extraits est tiré du "Rapport du Comité des Publications" présenté par le rédacteur, M. Alfred Buckley, à la Deuxième Réunion Annuelle du TPIC, en mai 1921:

"A la dernière réunion annuelle, je me suis permis de suggérer qu'il devrait y avoir des moyens de contact entre nos membres des diverses régions du Dominion. J'ai souligné qu'il y avait maintes publications de valeur traitant d'urbanisme qui pouvaient échapper à l'attention des membres, et qu'une publication de l'Institut pourrait rendre service en faisant la chronique des activités et des écrits divers touchant l'urbanisme. L'auditoire fut sympathique et me désigna immédiatement comme président d'un comité des publications, me chargeant de constituer ce comité. J'ai vague souvenance d'avoir fait des nominations, mais je ne me souviens pas des noms. Je sais seulement que les personnes choisies étaient gens de bon naturel, tout disposés à me voir accomplir le travail et, comme je les savais également très occupés, je ne les ai pas dérangés davantage. Le secrétaire est peut-être en mesure de vous dire leurs noms.

"Comme résultat, le conseil institua le Journal et désigna un comité de rédaction ... Si vous vouliez ne pas nous

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three numbers of the Journal and reminding you of the inscription on the tomb of Sir Christopher Wren -- Si monumentum requiris, circumspice ...

"My own work has been chiefly editorial, attending to adjectives and split infinitives and arranging the news and other material as attractively as possible and doing my best to make the achievements of the members as significant and lustrous as possible. There has been editorial goodwill to all men and this policy will continue. We desire most earnestly that the members will send us news and views of town planning activity or opportunity. It will not be satisfactory if the Journal reflects Ottawa alone. We should like an active local correspondent in every centre throughout the Dominion. The members can serve both themselves and others and the finest national cause in Canada by sending us good tidings of town planning activity.

"The literary craft, or that part of it which I may call the art of persuasion is like town planning itself. It is both an art and a science, or at least a branch of the science of psychology and you cannot wisely do without it. There is much to be done by the persuasive word before you can make much headway and indeed little will be done until the persuasive word has become the pervasive word.... The best town planning act will avail little until the local authorities are detached from the crude individualism that has given many of them their positions and wealth and that seems therefore to them the only social gospel. This work will have to be done by wise and patient journalism.

"I should not, of course, wish to bring Bulwer Lytton up to date and say that the typewriter is greater than the theodolite but merely to suggest that an "Underwood" among the town planning outfit might prove a good thing if the right man were sitting at it. When the reverend Scotch doctor was asked if the pulpit was still a power his reply was: 'Weel, it depends wha's in't'."
(JOURNAL OF THE TPIC, Vol.1, Nos.4-5, June-August 1921)

This excerpt seems particularly appropriate to inaugurate this column. It indicates not only that professional problems are not so very different now than they were thirty-six years ago, but also that Editorial problems have not changed greatly. In truth, it embraces our present Editorial policy.

Gerald A. P. Carrothers, Editor

prendre trop au sérieux, cet énoncé pourrait être dramatiquement raccourci en étalant les trois numéros du Journal et en vous rappelant l'inscription sur la tombe de Sir Christopher Wren -- Si monumentum requiris, circumspice....

"Le travail qui m'échut eut trait avant tout à la rédaction et je dus corriger les adjectifs et les "split infinitives," disposer de facon aussi attrayante que possible les nouvelles et les autres articles et faire de mon mieux pour donner aux travaux des membres autant d'importance et de lustre que possible. Tous ont bénéficié de la bonne volonté de la rédaction et cette politique continuera. Nous désirons surtout que les membres nous envoient des nouvelles et leurs vues sur l'urbanisme, ses activités et ses possibilités. Le Journal ne peut se contenter d'être le porte-parole d'Ottawa. Nous aimerions avoir un reporter actif dans chaque centre du Dominion. Les membres rendraient service à eux-mêmes, aux autres et à la plus belle cause nationale au Canada en nous faisant parvenir de bonnes nouvelles touchant l'urbanisme.

"L'art d'écrire, ou cet aspect qui lui tient et que je puis appeler l'art de persuader, ressemble à l'urbanisme. C'est et un art et une science, ou du moins un rameau de la science appelée psychologie, et on ne peut sagement s'en passer. Il y a beaucoup à faire au moyen d'écrits persuasifs avant de pouvoir aller de l'avant et, de fait, nous ne ferons que peu de progrès tant que les mots de persuasion ne pénétreront pas les esprits.... La loi d'urbanisme la mieux concue ne sera pas très puissante aussi longtemps que les autorités locales ne se seront pas détachées de cet individualisme grossier auquel plusieurs doivent leur situation et leur richesse et qui, par conséquent, leur paraît être le seul évangile social. Ce travail sera accompli au moyen d'un journalisme sage et patient.

"Je ne désire pas évidemment mettre Bulwer Lytton à la page et affirmer que la dactylotype est plus importante que le théodolite, mais je veux simplement suggérer qu'une "Underwood" dans l'organisation de l'urbanisme pourrait être un atout à la condition d'être maniée par une personne capable d'en tirer parti. Quand on demanda au pasteur écossais si la chaire était encore une force influence, le révérend répondit: 'Bien, cela dépend de celui qui s'y trouve'."
(JOURNAL OF THE TPIC, Vol. 1, Nos 4-5, juin-août 1921)

Cet extrait semble tout approprié à l'inauguration de cette colonne. Il indique non seulement que les problèmes de la profession ne sont pas tellement différents de ce qu'ils étaient il y a trente-six ans, mais aussi que les problèmes de la rédaction n'ont pas grandement changé. De fait, il renferme la politique présente de la rédaction.

Gerald A. P. Carrothers, Rédacteur
(Traduit par G. Potvin)

NEXT ISSUE OF THE NEWS

Material for the next issue of the NEWS should be in the hands of the Editor by May 30, 1957.

ALBERTA

New Town of St. Albert

On March 15th the Government of Alberta, by Order-in-Council, declared the town of St. Albert, located a few miles north-west of Edmonton on the Sturgeon River, to be a "new town" under the terms of the New Towns Act of Alberta. The order has the effect of providing for anticipated growth of the area by (a) extending boundaries to include some 750 acres of residential land, a potential industrial area, and other land, and (b) making available, through grants or loans, a fund of one million dollars for current and capital expenditures of the new town.

Provincial planning authorities have indicated that the establishment of the New Town of St. Albert is a step toward the prevention of urban sprawl in the metropolitan area of Edmonton by means of the encouragement of a decentralized pattern of growth.

The Edmonton District Planning Commission will be responsible for the preparation of the planning and development proposals which are required by the New Towns Act.

Calgary Planning Reorganization

Since its establishment in 1951, the Calgary District Planning Commission has been operated jointly with the City Planning Department, the positions of Director of the Com-

mission and of City Planner being filled by the same person and the staffs of the two organizations sharing the same offices in the City Hall.

As from April 1st, 1957, the organizations have been separated, with the City Planner occupying quarters in the City Hall and the District Planning Commission taking up separate offices at 214, 5th Avenue S. E., Calgary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROFESSIONAL PLANNERS

During the past few years there has been a movement among town planners in British Columbia toward seeking Provincial incorporation as a professional organization, with a view toward ultimately securing registration and licensing of professional planners in the Province. Several meetings have been held in this connection, the latest being in January of this year, attended by twenty-nine planners (three of whom are members of the TPIC).

At this meeting a special committee which was appointed about a year ago to investigate the feasibility of professional registration in British Columbia reported that the Victoria group of planners were on record as favouring formation of a professional planners' organization under the British Columbia Societies Act, using membership or associate membership in the Town Planning Institute of Canada as the basic requirement for membership in the provincial organization.

The meeting determined to pursue the matter of organizing as a professional body and appointed an Interim Council with the following duties:

(1) To draft eligibility rules for the proposed organization with standards to parallel those of the Town Planning Institute of Canada; but the Council is to consider any difficulties or hardship created by strict adherence to TPIC standards.

(2) To prepare draft Articles of Incorporation, Constitution, and By-laws for the organization, to recommend the fee for membership, and to consider the organization of the Secretarial work.

MANITOBA PLANNING ACTIVITY

At the end of the session in April, the Manitoba Legislature passed a bill to amend the Metropolitan Planning Act to give the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Greater Winnipeg powers to provide town planning service to any community in Manitoba that requests it. As a result, the Commission is now negotiating with eight or nine towns in the Province to supply them with planning service.

The Greater Winnipeg Investigating Commission, appointed by the Manitoba Government more than a year ago to look into the possibilities of establishing a metropolitan basis for local government in the Greater Winnipeg area, is expected to bring down its report early in 1958.

The Manitoba Government has also appointed a Commission on Flood-Cost Benefits regarding the proposals developed by the Red River Basin Investigation Board on flood prevention in the Greater Winnipeg area.

The Metropolitan Planning Commission of Greater Winnipeg has added two new member municipalities, West St. Paul and Brooklands, to bring the total of participating municipalities and cities to fourteen.

A comprehensive Metropolitan Traffic, Transit, and Parking Survey is being made at the present time under the general supervision of the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Greater Winnipeg. The participating bodies are the Provincial Government, the Greater Winnipeg Transit Commission, Downtown Business Association, and the members of the Metropolitan Planning Commission through the Commission. The work, being carried out by Wilbur Smith and Associates of New Haven, Connecticut, is expected to culminate with a report in June.

MARITIME PROVINCES

An Atlantic Provinces Economic Council has been established to study the recent offer by the Canadian Government to provide additional hydro-electric power for the maritime provinces.

Halifax

Citizen groups have protested so loudly recently that the Nova Scotia Legislature has refused to authorize the city of Halifax to sell a small section of the so-called "Halifax Common" for commercial purposes. The city has, down through the years, whittled away at the commons ground until today there remains only about one-third of the original reserved area. The citizens are finally awakening to the need for preserving their open areas in the centre of the city.

Newfoundland Planning Reorganization

In September of last year the planning administration in the Province of Newfoundland and in the city of St. John's underwent a significant change. What was formerly a joint administration of both Province and City was split into two separate bodies, with a Director of Urban and Rural Planning for the Province, and a City Planning Officer for St. John's. The two departments share the same offices and general office staff, but appoint their own technical personnel.

METROPOLITAN MONTREAL

Future events in "Metropolitania" have been casting their shadow and, from more than one source, predictions have come that Provincial legislation will be passed next year to implement the Paquette Commission Report and to create a metropolitan administration for Montreal.

In the light of these predictions, the Chambre de Commerce Provinciale organized a meeting of the Chambres lying at the periphery of Montreal to alert them to the possibility of their locality coming under a metropolitan government. As a result of this meeting the surrounding Chambres de Commerce Regionales were organized into loose groups, nominally to the North, South, East and West of Montreal. These regional groups are to study the effect of a metropolitan government on the development of their territory.

Writing in TRADE CURRENTS, the President of the Montreal Board of Trade, R. L. Dunsmore, says, "Nowhere in Canada is regional planning more necessary than about the City and Island of Montreal, and particularly on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River from Valleyfield to Sorel between the Richelieu and the St. Lawrence where an almost fantastic growth is already taking place under the impact of the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway."

The Board of Trade has been host to South Shore businessmen who have been working on a proposal for a Planning Commission. The Chambre de Commerce de Laprairie, which is keenly aware of the new industrial potential in its basin, is the local spearhead for regional planning on the South Shore.

This parade of business groups is not without significance. The "vox populi" for regional planning in the Montreal area has found a ready voice in the businessmen's organizations.

EXPOSITION A QUÉBEC

Les membres de la Société des Architectes du District de Québec ont tenu une exposition de leurs plus récents travaux et projets au Parlement de Québec du 27 mars au 5 avril. En plus de l'architecture religieuse, scolaire, domiciliaire, commerciale ou industrielle, on y remarquait des plans d'ensemble et des travaux d'urbanisme.

EDUCATION

Queen's University

A short course in town planning will be held at Queen's University from September 9 to 13, 1957. This course will be along the same general lines as the one held last year and is intended primarily for municipal officials and others who are concerned with planning in smaller towns and rural municipalities. Further particulars can be obtained from the Department of Civil Engineering, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

Hamilton, Ontario

During the past term, the Geography Department of McMaster University has offered a series of ten lectures on urban and regional planning, delivered by Norman Pearson, Director of the Hamilton-Wentworth Planning Area Board.

Mr. Pearson is currently giving a second series of five lectures on town planning to one of the Adult Education Study Groups of the First Unitarian Church of Hamilton.

University of Toronto

Students in the diploma course in Town and Regional Planning at the University of Toronto have recently completed a four week practical training period in the office of the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board, during which four teams of students worked part-time on projects which constituted part of the regular work load of the staff of the Planning Board.

During the year members of the staff of the Toronto City Planning Board also participated in the training of the University of Toronto students in connection with a "studio" project on the subject of urban redevelopment based on one of the "renewal areas" listed in the Planning Board's Urban Renewal Report of 1956.

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation has been conducting a series of in-service training programs devised to bring those in administrative posts throughout Canada abreast of all the changing circumstances in which large-scale housebuilding is now being done. This has involved some comparison with private and public housing endeavours in other countries and some accounts of the operational problems of the other agents with whom CMHC officials have to deal in Canada.

The Crown housing agency has invited a number of TPIC members to address its staff courses in Ottawa. These have so far included Leslie Pillar (who recently resigned as Director of Planning and Works of Ottawa) and members of his staff; Professors Gordon Stephenson of the University of Toronto and John Bland of McGill; Stanley Pickett of CPAC; and Messrs. Carver, Armstrong and others of the CMHC staff. Over a third of the time in the latest course was given to discussion (much of it illustrated) of domestic architecture, housing layout and related planning problems.

COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

1957 Annual Meeting and Conference

Members are urged to make early arrangements to attend the Annual Meeting and Conference of the Town Planning Institute of Canada to be held at Château Lac Beauport, Quebec on September 19, 20, and 21st. Arrangements are presently being made for speakers, discussion groups, a field trip, and a ladies' program.

Qualifications for Membership

In the by-laws of the Institute the term "recognized by Council" is applied in sections which deal with "a degree or its equivalent" and with "any other association of planners with qualifications requirements at least equivalent to those of the Institute." Council is presently considering a report of the Board of Examiners in an effort to define more clearly what is meant by the term "recognized by Council" in each of these cases.

In certain instances the Institute by-laws (present and proposed) provide for an examination of a candidate for membership. The proposed by-laws, as adopted at the last Annual Meeting, provide that an examination consist of "(a) a thesis acceptable to the Board [of Examiners] on some aspect of town planning, and (b) a comprehensive oral examination on town planning." Council has adopted proposals concerning the thesis and oral examination, submitted by the Board of Examiners, as follows:

(1) The thesis shall be a written dissertation, with appropriate ill strations and diagrams, on a subject approved by the Board f Examiners. It must be concerned with town or regional planning. Evidence of original research and a comprehensive knowledge of physical planning must be clearly discernible in the thesis. The Examiners will look for method and logic in the presentation.

(2) The thesis must represent the equivalent of at least three months' full time work.

(3) The Examiner of the Institute in the province where the student resides, and who has been assigned for the purpose, will act as adviser in the preparation of the thesis. The student shall consult him from time to time.

(4) In the final submission to the Board, four copies of the thesis shall be submitted. Three shall be sent to the Secretary of the Institute and one to the provincial Examiner.

(5) After submission of the thesis an oral examination will be conducted in the city where the provincial Examiner resides. He will act as chairman of an oral examination board, which will consist of the chairman and one or more additional persons approved by the Board of Examiners.

(6) Only those persons who are registered Students of the Institute shall be eligible to take the examination, for which a fee of twenty-five dollars will be charged.

(7) The first step to be made by a candidate will be to complete a form of application to take the examination, on which he will describe briefly the subject matter of the thesis. The completed form shall be returned to the Secretary of the Institute together with a cheque for the fee.

Proposed By-Law Amendments

Since the Annual Meeting of last year, preparation of the final draft of the revised by-laws for submission to the Secretary of State for Canada has made apparent the necessity of a final extensive revision to eliminate ambiguous statements in the draft and to ensure that the wording used in

new sections correctly portrays the intent of the amendments adopted at Banff. Council has therefore appointed a Committee with power to seek whatever advice is necessary to make a final, careful study of all the amendments before their submission to the Secretary of State.

The new by-laws, when finally approved, will make it eminently desirable to have a completely new application form to conform with the amendments to the existing by-laws. A Committee of Council has been established to prepare a new form.

OTTAWA BRANCH NEWS

The Ottawa Branch has continued its monthly meetings. In March the group held a business meeting at which it was determined to form two study groups to bring together statistical information on (a) the qualifications, terms of employment and status of those now practising town planning in Canada; and (b) recent experience of practitioners as it relates to the main statutory provisions for planning now in force. Other groups in the Institute may be asked in due course to supply answers to inquiries from these study groups; it is hoped the results can be offered to the Institute as a whole.

The next meeting will hear Mr. Donald Buchanan, Assistant Director of the National Gallery of Canada, on the subject of Street Furniture. A number of members attended a meeting convened by the Community Planning Association of Canada on April 15 to organize for the protection of historic landmarks in this region.

(Chairman: Ralph W. Borrowman, Secretary: Eric F. Grove, 471 Sherbourne Road, Apt. 1, Ottawa 3, Ontario.)

CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Sir: Re PROFESSIONAL FEES

As pointed out by Mr. Adamson [TPIC NEWS, December 1956] in his survey of professional fees charged in the Toronto area, the divergence is great.

It is my opinion that the Institute [should] set up a scale of minimum professional charges. I realize the great difficulty in establishing a scale, due to the unique nature of planning -- but it may be possible to set a charge on an acre basis with suitable factors to take care of the type of development planned and the degree of detail involved.

In addition, a per diem scale of fees should be established for principals and staff. This seems to be sorely needed as it would seem that many firms use such a form of charge already.

J. Lewis, Scarborough, Ontario

SENATE COMMITTEE ON LAND USE

The Twenty-second Parliament, just dissolved, has had a Special Committee of the Senate hearing expert evidence under the Chairmanship of Hon. C. G. Power of Quebec. The terms of reference given them in January were to consider "what should be done to ensure that our land resources are most effectively utilized" for the benefit of Canadians generally, with special attention to increasing agricultural production and the incomes of farmers. This work is not finished, but the Committee has heard distinguished spokesmen for national and regional soil and agriculture organizations, and for a number of forestry groups. Testimony was offered on the work of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration and on the possibilities for further development of some of our great river systems including the Saskatchewan.

Of special interest to the Institute may be the submission made on behalf of the Physical Planning Committee of McGill University on March 7 by Professor Harold Spence-Sales. He emphasized these points arising from the work that has been proceeding at McGill: (a) that the productive land resources of Canada can no longer be thought of as without limit; (b) that the amount of urbanization and industrialization in prospect will absorb great additional areas of productive land, both to be built upon and by less direct influences; (c) that government is itself responsible for taking great amounts of land out of agricultural use; (d) that the systems by which Crown land is divided into parcels for immediate use will continue to have lasting effects upon the possible patterns of harvesting and settlement on that land over a long time to come. In the light of these considerations he advocated a classification of Canada's land resources based on wider criteria than the present appeal of land to agronomists, referring to the British survey and classification made by Professor Dudley Stamp by way of example. He believed the best Federal contribution would be in fostering a national Institute of Land Utilization, outside any one government and thus able to advise all governments as to the use of their areas in the national interest.

In the course of his observations, Professor Spence-Sales showed the Committee a series of charts illustrating the diverse 'weaves' of farm fence that have characterized rural settlement in our various regions: small-scale crazy-quilt in the East, long lots in Quebec, the mile-square unit in the West. New land is still being opened up and the convenient unit of first conveyance may not always be the most efficient shape and size for productive use nor the most efficient increment for urban growth, although the Crown grant is likely to survive as the decisive parcel for rural management or urban development.

The witness alluded to evidence before the Gordon Commission as to the hundreds of square miles of land destined to be built over the decade 1961-71, and said that recent examination in greater Montreal showed that for every square mile actually urbanized, many more square miles were withdrawn from active agricultural use in the expectation of capital gain. As well, he pointed out that larger cities with greater portions of leisure for the citizens would require access for recreation to vastly increased amounts of open land; however a "green belt around an urban area need not be a piece of stuffed scenery; it can be used for agriculture and yet provide amenity." Nonetheless the tentacles of influence of tomorrow's metropolis lead to the necessity to consider a broad urban region, rather than the built-up city abstracted from its essential inventory of open land. Much of that city-oriented land will be the most fertile we have. The degree of weight given by the proper authorities to the likelihood of military attack is bound to be reflected in the importance attached to maintaining a suitable quotient of adjacent food-growing land to keep alive each of our great urban regions.

These conclusions were seen by the Committee to have profound implications for the Provinces and their systems of municipal government, as well as for the Government of Canada. Professor Spence-Sales indicated that we would soon have to resolve the inherited notion of absolute right in private property as against the opposite understanding of land ownership as a trust for the future community; the pace of our development will compel more rational and orderly employment of this finite asset. Dr. Thomas Adams (as Town Planning Consultant to the Government of Canada) was propounding such ideas in 1917.

PROGRESS ON THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PLAN

On April 8, at the close of the late Parliament, the Prime Minister obtained first reading of Bill No. 417, to repeal the Federal District Commission Act and establish instead a National Capital Commission with somewhat broader powers. He asked that all interested should examine the Bill in the next few months, and suggested that a new Parliament should have available to it through the Privy Council Office such observations as might improve the measure.

Pocket History of National Capital Development

Some background to the present proposals may be in order. When Ottawa was chosen capital of the two Canadas (Quebec and Ontario) in 1857, it was a newly incorporated City by a water-fall in the forest, based on timber, water-power, and river and canal trade. Government buildings were disposed where Crown lands had been retained, as much by fortunate accident as by foresight.

In one generation the heroic scale of the new nation's sandstone buildings was established. This grandeur sorted ill amid the two-storey clap-board inns, casemented limestone academies and false-fronted emporia of the pre-capital town. As the century approached which Sir Wilfrid Laurier said was to be Canada's, he took steps to turn Ottawa into "the Washington of the North" (1896). To this end was established in 1899 the Ottawa Improvement Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir Henry Bate.

In the following thirty years this Federal body gave distinctive character to the landscape settings of government buildings, and created a system of canal-side and river-side parkways and scenic driveways which remain models of their kind. During this period three general development plans were made: in 1903 for the Commission by Frederick G. Todd of Montreal; in 1915 for a special committee under Sir Herbert Holt by Edward Bennett of Chicago; and in 1922 for the City by Noulan Cauchon. A plan for a small part of the City was made by Thomas Adams.

By 1927, new federal works and buildings were appearing on an extended scale and new financial arrangements were needed to provide them with municipal services and maintain their grounds. Then was formed the Federal District Commission. Ten years later the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King sponsored the appointment of Jacques Gréber of Paris to prepare a comprehensive scheme for the treatment of the greatly enlarged government grounds in the central part of Ottawa. Certain improvements were completed by 1939 and the consultant had recommended that so extensive an estate as the Federal holdings in Ottawa and Hull ought to be developed in the context of plans for the whole community.

Joint Committee of 1944

Between May and August of 1944 a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons considered the best way to develop the capital on the return of peace. Like all such committees over the years, they rejected suggestions to detach the nation's capital from the provincial and local jurisdictions in which it is built. But they saw the need to correlate the Federal interests in the growth of Ottawa and to define the area and the financial formulae through which these interests could be applied. From their report has developed the post-war concept of the FDC not only as custodian of Departmental grounds; but also as referee and overseer on the location, siting and external appearance of all Federal buildings and works; as chief agent in relating Federal development programs with local capital improvements; and as purchaser of land in generous amounts for inter-Departmental settings, for non-Departmental purposes or for preservation of valuable natural or scenic features. Land intended for specified Departmental offices is normally taken by the Department of Public Works or directly by the Crown agency to be accommodated.

While World War II was still raging, M. Gréber was re-appointed, to supervise with Canadian colleagues (the late John Kitchen and Edouard Fiset) the preparation of an advisory plan for a Federal District of about 900 square miles, two-thirds of it in the Province of Quebec. The Federal District Commission was again enlarged to include representatives of each Province in Canada as well as the local governments directly affected. The Government gave the immediate oversight of its capital planning staff to an advisory committee of a dozen persons, also chosen from the most nearly affected Federal departments and local governments and from recognized professional bodies of architects, engineers and landscape architects (but not including this Institute, which was inactive at the time). A preliminary report by the chief consultant, endorsed by the National Capital Planning Committee and the FDC was tabled in Parliament on April 29, 1949. A beautifully printed version was prepared by the Government a year later, and tabled in the House in May 1951.

In the first post-war decade the FDC spent about $28,000,000 in fulfilment of these proposals; over half this sum was spent on land acquisitions, including a good deal of natural parkland to the north and extensive areas for new railway yards to the south. The District is now inhabited by some 380,000 people (340,000 of them in the metropolitan centre) and the population is growing at about the average for our metropolitan areas. The centre may consist of 600,000 people by 1980.

The Joint Committee of 1956

The last of the approved annual post-war grants to Parliament's National Capital Fund was to take place in fiscal 1957-58. Furthermore, by 1955 it was evident that some suburban Ontario municipalities, although advised by their Planning Board to establish a green belt around the capital as early as December 1947, were in fact permitting urban development in it to the jeopardy of important aspects of the plan. Accordingly, on July 27 of that year, Prime Minister St. Laurent announced that a new Joint Committee of the Senate and House would be appointed with these touchy problems to consider; and that meanwhile the facilities of the National Housing Act would be denied in the protected surroundings of the capital in Ontario. (The Quebec side was already largely protected by Federal acquisition of riverside land and the approaches to Gatineau Park.)

The Committee to review progress and programs for implementing the National Capital Plan under the Federal District Commission met between March and July of 1956. Its Joint-Chairmen were Senator Gershaw and Armand Dumas, MP. It heard from the FDC, other governmental bodies at all three levels, builders, sports enthusiasts and sewage experts. The cities of Ottawa and Hull reported on the extension of boundaries and consolidation of services undertaken pursuant to the 1949 proposals.

The Committee's report of August 1, 1956 makes these recommendations.

(1) There is need for a new and more complete linkage between the national interest in the capital and local interests in efficiency, municipal economy and livability; in the new linkage the two provincial governments should emerge into greater prominence.

(2) Federal preferences as to use of land should "be exer-

cised as far as possible through the ownership of land" with of course the necessary co-operation of provincial and municipal jurisdictions.

(3) In particular, urgent attention should be given to:
- (a) the polluted state of the Ottawa River;
- (b) the development through the capital of the Trans-Canada Highway, known as the Queensway;
- (c) the completion of the transformed railway system, which will remove freight movements from the central area and allow of an enhanced passenger and express depot and safer road movement.
- (d) a new bridge connecting Ottawa and Hull;
- (e) the protection of a re-defined green belt from development at urban densities;
- (f) completion of the first phase of the Gatineau Park program, including the driveways nearest the urban area.

(4) The Lower Town land (roughly from the Royal Mint to the French Embassy) destined for new uses by the removal of existing trackage and warehouses should be treated comprehensively as a district for governmental building.

(5) Each major governmental group should be so designed as to maintain "architectural harmony."

(6) (a) The annual National Capital budget for administration and maintenance of works should be a normal Parliamentary vote based upon forseeen needs and revenues, rather than the fixed round sum granted in the past; however,

(b) capital outlays on new works should proceed at a greater rate than the current $2 1/2 million a year, reflecting both the increased cost of works and the Committee's view of the urgency of certain items.

(7) (a) The Federal District Commission should be renamed the National Capital Commission to remove any suggestion that a territorial separation from the Provinces is contemplated, and

(b) in view of its increasing responsibilities, there should be provision for the Chairman of the Commission to be reimbursed for full-time duties, and to have status comparable with that of a Deputy Minister.

(8) Parked cars should not be allowed to mar the appearance of Parliament Hill (which many agree is the most impressive nineteenth century Gothic complex in existence).

(9) Federal traffic route signs in the National Capital should be bilingual.

(10) Review on behalf of Parliament of the details of progress calls for appointment of a Joint Committee at intervals shorter than twelve years.

Incidentally this Committee undertook the first formal and exhaustive review of the post war proposals for the capital that Parliament has ordered. The Preliminary Report of 1949 was tabled almost without debate. Subsequent annual votes of money have taken place on the recommendation of the Commons Committee of the Whole, without opportunity for prolonged consideration of the National Capital Plan. The 1956 Joint Committee recognized this, and reported: "We have received no evidence to suggest the plan should be abandoned. . . . We believe that from it a National Capital worthy of this country and of its people can be fashioned. . . . When implemented it will be a monument around and within which the . . . activities of our people can be developed . . . . We consider the provisions of the National Capital Plan of 1950 to be the basis for the future development of the National Capital."

The absence of critical comment before the Committee is not surprising, in that all the invited witnesses were public servants. The brief of the City of Ottawa did point out that the "Gréber Plan . . . could be oblivious of the intricate jurisdictional problems involved at the local level." The City also cites its expert traffic consultants as favouring amendment of a number of National Capital Plan proposals. Ottawa observed that the selection in the Plan of very widespread sites for government offices, to be developed at very low densities and connected by roadways closed to commercial vehicles, would impose loads and costs of a duplicate system upon the municipality, which it could bear only with great difficulty.

No independent comment on the substance of the National Capital proposals was received by the Committee from qualified professionals.

The National Capital Bill of 1957

The new Bill would implement substantially the Joint Committee's recommendations numbered (2) (3) (6) (7) and (10) above. It is more specific than was the Committee on some of these points, and contains features not referred to in the Committee's final report.

The National Capital Region would be doubled in area, from 900 to 1800 square miles. The larger area was requested by the FDC in 1956. This re-definition is more in accordance with the actual market area and is primarily of internal interest to Federal agencies, as it would bring more of their facilities within the purview of the Commission as to location and appearance. It may also make more local projects eligible for Federal aid.

The Commission is to consist of 20 members including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, appointed by Order-in-Council for terms of not more than four years, renewable once. Fifteen appointees are to represent the ten privinces, the major cities and other municipalities in the Capital region. It is to meet three times yearly. Provision is made for remuneration to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and for expenses to other Commissioners. The Commission is to have a General Manager appointed by the government and is expected to submit its staff organization and employment intentions to the Government. The Commission is to have an Executive Committee (5 of its members) to expedite its routine business, and may have a National Capital Planning Committee or other committees (composition not specified). The task given the Commission is "to assist in the development . . . of the Region in order that the nature and character of the seat of the Government of Canada may be in accordance with its national significance." This means to "co-ordinate the development of public lands" in the Region.

This Commission would be given clearer powers to acquire (if necessary, to expropriate), administer or develop property and to sell or lease ANY of it to any person subject to conditions of the Commission's making but not subject to the Surplus Crown Assets Act. (This is not merely land use control by ownership, but is potentially permanent control by transitory ownership.) Police regulations on the Commission's lands are provided for. The list of buildings and works the Commission may construct is comprehensive. They will all be designated under the BNA Act as "for the general advantage of Canada."

The Commission may administer places of historic interest and may in its discretion accept bequests; it is to be a charitable body for Income Tax purposes (a sort of local National Trust). It may maintain and improve Departmental property at the request of the responsible Minister and may assist or participate with municipalities in looking after property (provincial authorities are not specifically mentioned). The Commission may also carry out investigations bearing on development of the capital. It may build and sell or lease railway facilities within the Region. It is expected

to make full payments in lieu of taxes on property not open to the public.

As has been the case since 1945, no Federal land could, under the new Bill, be used nor construction proceed on it within the Region without the Commission's consent as to site, location, plans and terms of maintenance. (In practice many bodies not subject to this control have voluntarily approached the FDC for its opinion on the character of their projects.) There is to be appeal from the Commission to the Governor-in-Council.

On the financial side, the Bill would provide for a National Capital Fund for capital projects (acquisition and development of Commission property or contributions to like projects in the Region by municipal or other governments. It would appear that this Fund is to be replenished by Parliamentary vote from time to time. A General Fund voted annually by Parliament, to which would accrue donations, bequests and the Commission's operating revenues, is provided for the current expenses of the body. A novel provision would authorize loans to the Commission out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund subject to terms and approval of the Governor-in-Council. Both the Capital Fund and loans may be used in partnership with other governments, thus regularizing participation that had to be negotiated for each project in the past.

It may be assumed that these loans are to be authorized in instances where Federal intentions can be fulfilled or Federal investments protected only by acquisition of property for which there is no immediate Federal use; repayment can be made in due time as the property is developed with the National Capital Fund, or re-sold or leased under suitable deed covenants, in some cases to suitable governmental agencies.

The conspicuous recent instances of this kind, referred to by the Joint Committee and in the House of Commons, include private property facing key Federal sites (e.g. Wellington Street across from Parliament Hill), or property benefitting substantially from Federal improvements, or property lying in the Green Belt beyond the reach of the urban service systems to which the Federal District Commission is contributing. These services and the area to be urbanized in the National Capital Plan are quite adequate for a population of over 500,000. There exists beyond that a ring of land uses virtually clear of buildings and about 2 miles across (an international airport, quarries, a sewage farm, cemeteries and country clubs). This circumstance and the topography suggested the calculation of central municipal plant and facilities on the Ontario side to capacities adequate only for development inside this ring of open land.

Some private owners in the intended open ring have however proceeded with large-scale urban development and the suburban municipalities involved have acceded to the process. Conferences on the subject have been held for a decade, some of them with the Provincial Minister of Planning present. Amended definitions of the Green Belt and denial of National Housing Act credit on it have not saved it. Apparently a new Parliament will be asked to preserve it by outright purchase or purchase jointly with other governments, with the possibility of conditional re-disposal.

The whole of the new Commission's work would, of course, be subject to annual review by Parliament when the administrative budget is submitted.

Members of every party in the House welcomed the Prime Minister's invitation to comment on the National Capital Bill this summer while the Joint Committee's work is still fresh in their minds. It is to be hoped that members of this Institute will also act on his offer.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Planning Projects

Calgary City Council has approved, in principle, a proposal of the City Planning Department for the establishment of a park totalling some 2600 acres and incorporating the Glenmore Reservoir in the south-west part of the city. Calgary City Commissioners are also examining a Planning Department report on a proposed Civic Centre.

Charleswood, Manitoba, in Greater Winnipeg, is considering complete revision of its "Town Planning Scheme," which it adopted in 1951.

Urban Renewal

An urban renewal study for the city of Halifax is being conducted by Professor Gordon Stephenson. The forthcoming report of the study, which began during the summer of 1956, is expected to spark considerable interest in the planning of the city and in the rehabilitation of "worn-out" areas.

Proposed redevelopment of the "Wood-Wellesley" area in Toronto is likely to be dropped by the City Council because the developers have not come forward with an agreement satisfactory to the city. The Toronto Planning Board is preparing a report on two other areas in the city which were originally listed in last year's "Urban Renewal Study" as ripe for redevelopment. This report is expected to be placed before the Board of Control in June.

As a result of a redevelopment study of the "CPR-Notre Dame" area in Winnipeg, carried out by the University of Manitoba Research Centre last year, the advisory committee appointed by the Centre has been holding meetings in anticipation of an extension of the study through the summer of 1957.

Zoning Round-Up

Among those municipalities currently in process of preparing new zoning by-laws are Dartmouth, N. S., St. Boniface, Man., and Old Kildonan, Man. Calgary, Alberta is at an advanced stage in revising its zoning controls and Winnipeg, Man. is considering a complete overhaul of its 1950 by-law. The city of Toronto is revising its residential zoning requirements, based on the "plot-ratio" principle, that is, on the relation of building bulk to site area.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

COUNTER-ATTACK AGAINST SUBTOPIA, by Ian Nairn. London: Architectural Press, 1957. (Canada: British Book Service, 1068 Broadview Ave. $2.75)
This book, a reprint of the December 1956 issue of the ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, is the sequel to OUTRAGE, the book which showed what is being done to the face of Britain in the name of "progress," "amenity," and the "national interest." COUNTER-ATTACK is designed as a plan of action to combat the mediocrity and ugliness unearthed in the earlier volume.

REPORT OF THE STUDY AND ANALYSIS OF TRUCK TRAVEL. Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board, 133 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ontario, December 1956. 48 pp., 13 tables, 20 plates. (Mimeo.)
Comprehensive survey, analysis, and recommendations concerning those Metropolitan Toronto roads on which certain types of commercial vehicles should be prohibited during certain periods of the day or night.

SUBMISSION TO THE GREATER WINNIPEG INVESTIGATING COMMISSION, by Eric W. Thrift and S. George Rich.

Metropolitan Planning Commission, Mitchell-Copp Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1957. Pp. iv, 39. (Mimeo.)

This report is a personal submission by the Director and Associate Planner of the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Greater Winnipeg, submitted, with permission, to the special commission appointed in 1955 by the Manitoba Government to investigate the possibilities of establishing some form of metropolitan organization for the local government of the Greater Winnipeg area.

TOWN-BUILDING IN HISTORY, by Frederick R. Hiorns. London: George G. Harrap & Co., 1956. 443 pp, over 500 plans and illus. (Canada: Clarke, Irwin & Co., 103 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario, $13.95)

The author describes this work as an "attempt to set, historically and in roughly chronological sequence, the broad circumstances, causes, and methods by which towns came into being, were reformed, or subjected to abuse, within a space of, say, five millenniums of time." Beginning in times of antiquity, he traces the urbanism of the ancient and most famous civilizations. The Middle Ages, in which Italy, France, and the Netherlands provided models of civil culture for the rest of Europe, and set the stage for a neo-classic revival, are then described as a prelude to the work of the Renaissance, the Industrial Age in Britain and the final chapters on "the present day in Britain" and "the culture of cities."

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING, by Theodore M. Matson, Wilbur S. Smith, and Frederick W. Hurd. McGraw-Hill Co., 253 Spadina Road, Toronto, Ontario, 1955. Pp. viii, 647. Illus. $15.00

The plan and content of this book have grown out of the training program of the Bureau of Highway Traffic at Yale University. Traffic phenomena are explained by simple and elementary analysis and show how highway traffic treatments are founded in restrictive methods on one hand and constructive measures on the other, both of which take place in the environment of administration and planning.

(Publishers and Planning Agencies are invited to submit books and reports for notice in the Newsletter.)

TPIC JOURNAL

The Institute is preparing a "catalogue" of persons or institutions who have copies (or sets) of the JOURNAL OF THE TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE OF CANADA, which was published from 1920 to 1931. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of copies is requested to contact the Editor or the Secretary of the Institute. The Journals are impossible to obtain on the market and it is almost equally difficult for researchers to obtain access to complete sets. Members possessing sets might consider donating them to the Institute Library or to one of the four Canadian Universities giving professional instruction in town planning.

MEMBERSHIP

Roster

Since the last issue of the Newsletter the following changes in membership have been approved.

New Associate Members:
John O. E. Pearson, Toronto
Mansel L. Thomas, Winnipeg

New Student Member:
Bob Orysiuk, Edmonton

Personals

J. T. ALLSTON has been appointed Director of Urban and Rural Planning for the Province of Newfoundland.

R. W. BALSTON has accepted the post of City Planning Officer for the city of St. John's, Newfoundland.

P. J. BEAVIS, of Hayes, Middlesex, England, has taken up the position of Planning Assistant in the Urban and Rural Planning Department of Newfoundland.

Hans BLUMENFELD presented a paper on "Residential Densities" to the ASPO Conference in San Francisco in March.

John CURTIS has resigned the post of Zoning Engineer for the City of Ottawa Planning Department to accept the position of Director of Planning for the Municipality of North York, Ontario.

Sidney DIAMOND has been appointed an Assistant in the office of the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Greater Winnipeg.

E. G. FALUDI presented an address entitled, "Traffic in Small Towns" to the Annual Convention of the Ontario Traffic Conference in Niagara Falls in April.

Heinz FENICHEL, previously Zoning Administrator for Scarborough Township, Ontario, has been appointed Planning Director for the Central Westmoreland Regional Planning Commission, Pennsylvania.

David G. HENDERSON has resigned as City Planner in Fort William, Ontario to return to the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Greater Winnipeg in the position of Associate Planner.

William KERR, formerly with the Municipality of North York, Ontario has been appointed Director of Planning for the Municipality of Richmond, British Columbia.

Claus KOKE has been promoted to the position of Junior Planner with the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Greater Winnipeg.

H. N. LASH, formerly Director of Town and Rural Planning for the Province of Alberta, has been appointed Director of the Long Range Planning Division of the City of Toronto Planning Board.

Benjamin PRINCE has resigned from the staff of the City of Toronto Planning Board to accept a position with CMHC in Ottawa.

Graham SHIRRA has resigned as Administrative Assistant in the Town and Rural Planning Office, Province of Alberta to accept the position of Senior Planner with the Planning Department of the city of Ogden, Utah.

A. R. SMITH has been appointed Director of the Calgary, Alberta District Planning Commission.

Blanche Lemco VAN GINKEL has returned to Canada from her post with the University of Pennsylvania to practice architecture and planning with her husband, H. P. D. Van Ginkel, in Montreal.

W. WRONSKI, formerly with the City of Toronto Planning Board, has accepted the position of Planning Director for the Township of Etobicoke, Ontario.

CALENDAR OF COMING CONFERENCES

May 13, 1957. Toronto, Ontario. CENTRAL ONTARIO BRANCH, TPIC. Monthly Meeting. (Inquire: K. Hidaka, Ontario Department of Planning and Development.)

May 29 - June 1, 1957. Ottawa, Ontario. ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA. Annual Convention. (Inquire: 88 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Ontario.)

May 30 - 31, 1957. Toronto, Ontario. COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT CONFERENCE. (Sponsored by the Community Planning Branch, Ontario Department of Planning and Development.)

June 9-12, 1957. Little Rock, Arkansas, NATIONAL CITIZENS PLANNING CONFERENCE. (Inquire: American Planning and Civic Association, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D.C.)

June 10, 1957. Toronto, Ontario. CENTRAL ONTARIO BRANCH, TPIC. Monthly Meeting. (Inquire: K. Hidaka, Ontario Department of Planning and Development.)

June 14-17, 1957. Murray Bay, Quebec. CANADIAN FEDERATION OF MAYORS AND MUNICIPALITIES. Annual Convention. (Inquire: Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Quebec.)

June 17, 1957. Washington, D.C. NATIONAL HOUSING CONFERENCE. (Inquire: Suite 410, 1025 Connecticut Ave. East, Washington, D.C.)

September 9-13, 1957. Kingston, Ontario. SHORT COURSE IN TOWN PLANNING. (Inquire: Dept. of Civil Engineering, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.)

September 19-21, 1957. Lac Beauport, Quebec. TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE OF CANADA. Annual Meeting. (Inquire: Hugh T. Lemon, Secretary, King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Ontario.)

September 23-27, 1957. Detroit, Michigan. INSTITUTE OF TRAFFIC ENGINEERS. Annual Meeting. (Inquire: 2029 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C.)

September 25-27, 1957. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. CANADIAN GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION. Annual Convention. (Inquire: 270 MacLaren Street, Ottawa, Ontario.)

September 30 - October 2, 1957. Vancouver, British Columbia. COMMUNITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. Annual Meeting. (Inquire: 77 MacLaren Street, Ottawa, Ontario.)

October 13-17, 1957. Chicago, Illinois. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PLANNERS. Annual Meeting. (Inquire: 34 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.)

December 27-29, 1957. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. Annual Meeting. (Inquire: Professor W. Isard, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penna.)

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Position: Planning Assistants (three required). Duties: Preparation of detailed subdivision plans, compilation and analysis of basic data required for the preparation of the Development plan. Studies in connection with subdivision or highway design. Qualifications: Canadian or British educational qualifications and at least two years' experience desirable in Planning, Architecture or Engineering. Salary: Between $3,315 and $4,750 per annum, according to experience. Apply: W. R. Brown, Town Planner, City Hall, Edmonton, Alberta. (57-17)

HAMILTON-WENTWORTH PLANNING AREA BOARD, ONTARIO

Position: Assistant Planner. Duties: To assist in operating and supervising the work of the HWPAB and to work on the Official Plan and Zoning controls. Qualifications: Experience in town planning preferred, but educational background will be considered as a substitute. Graduation from a recognized university in one of the following subjects: Town and Country Planning, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Civil Engineering, or allied fields. Salary: $4200 to $5200, commensurate with previous experience and ability. Apply: Director of Personnel, City Hall, Hamilton, Ontario. (57-22)

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Position 1: Planning Engineer. Duties: Consider and process subdivisions, conduct land use surveys, prepare development plans, and assist in preparation and utilization of Official Plans. Conduct special surveys and prepare reports as required. Qualifications: Degree in Planning, Engineering or Architecture, preferably with Master's Degree or other post-graduate studies in Planning, together with appropriate planning experience. Good public relations essential. Salary: $6,852 to $7,692. (57-18)

Position 2: Zoning Engineer. Duties: Prepare and analyze land use plans, prepare and process zoning by-laws and amendments. Liaise with Planning Engineer on development plans and Official Plans. Prepare special reports as required. Qualifications: Similar to those outlined for Planning Engineer, above. Salary: $6,852 to $7,692. (57-19). Apply: Employment and Labour Registry Office, Room 117, Transportation Building, 48 Rideau Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

SASKATCHEWAN DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS, REGINA

Position: Community Planning Advisor (Applied Sciences). Qualifications: Preferably some experience in community planning, and university graduation in Community Planning, Civil Engineering or Architecture, preferably supplemented by courses in Community Planning. Salary: $364 to $459. Apply: Public Service Commission, Legislative Bldg., Regina, Sask. (57-21)

TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO, ONTARIO

Position: Senior Planner. Duties: The Township of Toronto Planning Board requires a Planner capable of designing subdivisions, housing layouts, site plans for shopping centres and other community facilities, in addition to large scale land use planning. A basic knowledge of road and traffic engineering most desirable. The post carries considerable responsibility and may involve some public relations work. Qualifications: Undergraduate training in Architecture, Engineering or a related field with postgraduate training in Planning and some experience required, although other combinations would be considered. Salary: Initially in the range of $5000 to $6000 per annum, depending on qualifications and training. $2.7 = one pound sterling.) Apply: By airmail, giving details of education, training, personal data and the names of two references to M. J. Bacon, Director of Planning and Secretary-Treasurer, Box 430, Cooksville, Ontario, Canada. (57-16)

(Advertisers are requested to notify the Secretary when positions have been filled. Please refer to job number.)

President, P. Alan Deacon; Vice-President, Burroughs Pelletier; Second Vice-President, Murray Zides; Secretary-Treasurer, Hugh T. Lemon, King Edward Hotel, Toronto 1, Ont.

Address correspondence concerning the Newsletter to the Editor, Gerald A. P. Carrothers, c/o Division of Town and Regional Planning, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario.